

Short Talks on Important and Interesting Medical Subjects

In beginning our discussion on SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON a brief reference to its history may not be without interest. The history of the disease dates back many centuries, in a surgery written in the year 1250 by Theodoric, a Dominican Monk. An entire chapter is devoted to this disease, and the treatment which this author recommends is modern enough, with most physicians anyway, and consists of the use of mercury. As still further evidence of the antiquity of the disease may be mentioned recent translations of ancient Chinese medical writings, which show that the disease was known in China two thousand years ago. Moses was undoubtedly acquainted with the disease; a fact that makes it still more ancient.

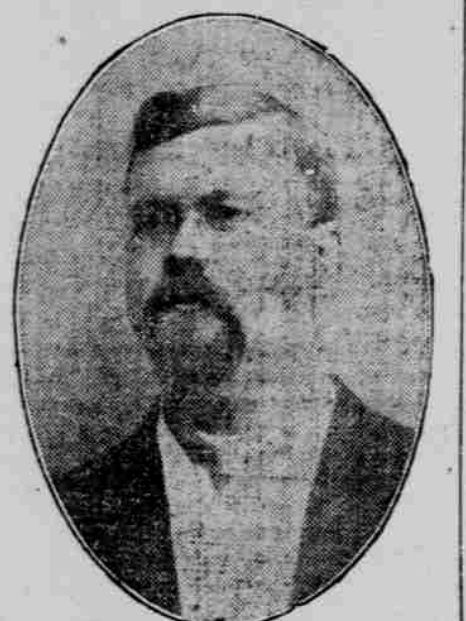
SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON is by far the most treacherous, loathsome, complicated and far reaching in its evil consequences of any disease which afflicts mankind. "The iniquities of the father shall be visited upon his children, even unto the third and fourth generations," no doubt refers to this disease. In the whole category of diseases there is not one that has been more wide-spread in its dissemination or more potent in its evil influences.

Intelligent thinking people are awakening to a realization of the fact that it is necessary for them to lay aside false modesty, for false it is when used as a cloak to cover up or avoid a subject so important, not only to the well being of the present, but all future generations. Mrs. de Rivera, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and an officer in many other organizations of women, says that women even should no longer remain ignorant and inactive in a matter which so seriously affects not only themselves, but their babies, (the future citizens and builders of our country).

No other disease entails more misery and suffering on innocent childhood. No other disease appears under so many different guises, or produces a greater variety of deformities, or elicits so many different symptoms. We have seen it attack the throat and destroy the voice in a few hours, or an eye and destroy the vision, or the nasal septum and destroy the contour and sense of smell, or the hair and cause it to fall out, or the Central Nervous system and produce deformities and paralyses of various kinds. No class of individuals, no stratum of society has remained free from more or less contamination, like accidents it is liable to occur in the best of families, and often serves to explain otherwise obscure cases of aristocratic aches and invalidism.

Dr. Lydstone, an eminent specialist and author, mentions a case, and we have met with many similar ones, of a lady moving in the most aristocratic circles who had been afflicted with what has been diagnosed and treated as CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, a four weeks' course of treatment for blood poison relieved her symptoms completely.

Anyone who neglects to secure proper treatment does, not only himself, but maybe future generations, a serious injustice.



CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE FROM 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. week days and 9 to 11 Sundays.

FREE TREATMENT from 4 to 5 p. m. every day, except Sunday, to all who are unable to pay.

International Specialists

Rooms 9-12, C. & L. Bldg., El Paso, Tex.

The disease is divided into stages, three in number, viz.: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The Primary is the stage of incubation (the time that lapses after infection and the Secondary symptoms appear). The symptoms of this stage are somewhat similar to those of beginning fevers or la grippe. The Secondary stage, if the patient takes no treatment, is characterized by the appearance of pimples on various parts of the body, similar to smallpox, mucous patches appear in the mouth and the throat becomes sore, the mucous membranes and skin bearing the brunt of the disease.

In the Tertiary stage it becomes a much more serious matter, as the bones, important internal organs, and more especially the nervous system become involved.

Fourth Stage: Frequently we are asked if there is a fourth stage of syphilis, and we are forced to explain there is in a certain sense such a stage; but it is only a story of another life blasted, another one's hopes dashed to earth, of "dust to dust" and "ashes to ashes;" for the fourth stage is the last journey that ends in the silent slumber of the grave.

During the past month we examined four cases of LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, and these cases were of especial interest to us, as they illustrate the value of a correct interpretation of the many symptoms that often occur in the early stages of certain diseases, before positive evidences are markedly noticeable.

The intense pains were typical of RHEUMATISM in two cases, and had been treated as such. We soon discovered the true nature of the trouble and attributed it to Specific Blood Poison. As proof of the correctness of our decision they immediately yielded to anti-syphilitic treatment.

Another common mistake of physicians is to attribute all cases of PARALYSIS to degeneration of the central nervous system, when in fact the trouble is confined to the terminal nerve endings and is due to the Toxins of syphilis circulating in the blood. Many of these cases are curable in this stage, although if neglected until sclerosis of the central nerve cells takes place they become hopeless.

Not every indefinite pain, of course, can be attributed to syphilis, but they are often a warning to the patient that serious troubles may arise, and no pain or numbness of any portion of the body should be neglected or treated lightly.

We do not attempt to convey the impression that all cases of Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis or Rheumatism are a result of Specific Blood Poison, but many are, and nothing short of very careful consideration of the history and symptoms of the trouble will elicit the true nature of their origin.

In an article of this kind it is impossible to explain or even mention many of the important points of interest.

All who are interested should CALL OR WRITE for our BOOK, SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, which will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope FREE.

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 527

plugs as well as for rings and other jewelry.

The jade found in northern Burma is of a beautiful green, which is greatly desired. The stone has always been regarded as the property of a tribe known as the Kachins, and its right to mining it has never been called in question by the native kings. The amount now mined is entirely well, and the stones are valued at several hundred thousand dollars a year, and in weight it aggregates something like 150 tons. The mining is still done by natives, but it is under a lessee, who collects the government duty of 22 1/2 per cent on all taken out.

How Jade Is Quarried.

Mining jade is more like quarrying than anything else. Some of the stones, and often the best, are obtained as pebbles, but there are mines where the jade rock lies in open quarries. The stones here are of different grades, varying in quality. Some of the smaller pieces are worth their weight in gold, and little bits fit for a ring setting will sell in China for a hundred dollars or more. On the other hand, there are enormous blocks worth nothing and tons which cannot be worked by the poor tools of the natives. The mining is exceedingly primitive. The rocks are cracked by building fires upon them. They are then broken apart by crowbars and wedges and shaped up with hammers into the sizes fit for transportation. The average export value of the stone is about 60 cents a pound, and that which is annually shipped down the Irrawadi and from Rangoon to China selling for something like \$200,000.

Frank G. Carpenter.

Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

the guaranteed exterminator for rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs, etc., etc.

2 oz. box 25c—16 oz. box \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGNATURE on every box

J. J. Kearney

THE LIGHT OF ASIA

ALL ABOUT THE NEW OIL TRUST OF BURMA, WHICH IS CROWDING THE STANDARD.

A Visit to Its Great Refineries on the Irawadi River—In the Oil Fields—The World's First Petroleum Trust. Making Wax Candles for Buddha—The Ruby Mines. Jewels More Valuable Than Diamonds — Burmese Jade and How It Is Quarried for Chinese Markets.

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SYRIAM, Burma, March 22.—Syriam promises to become the real light of Asia. The Burmans are Buddhists and they worship the prophet whom Edwin Arnold has called the light

of the continent. In this awakening of Asia in the twentieth century they want a material rather than a spiritual light, and for that they are looking to Syriam. The place lies on the Irawadi between Rangoon and the sea and it is the site of the refineries of the Burma Oil company.

At present the oil trusts of the world are fighting for Asia. Our Standard Oil company has practically monopolized Japan, Korea and a large part of China. It has its stations on every river and its agents in every large city. The Russian petroleum companies are pushing the illumination for Siberia and the lands east and south of the Caspian sea, while the Dutch East Indies, Siam and a large part of China are supplied by the oil fields of Sumatra and Borneo. Down here in Burma the people are using oil from the wells along the Irawadi river. They have monopolized Burma, and are pushing their trade among the millions of India.

The Standard Crowded Out.

These people have crowded the Standard Oil company out of their market. It tried to come in and asked the government's permission to build its own tanks at the mouth of the river. This was refused, and as a result our oil must be shipped there in tin cases. This makes it too costly in competition with the native product, and it cannot inaugurate the machinery of distribution such as it has in other parts of the far east. All along the west coast of the Pacific the storage tanks of the Standard Oil company are to be seen. They are among the big features of every large port, and connected with them are great factories where tin cans are made and the petroleum is put up for shipment over the country. The oil is pumped into tank steamers at San Francisco and pumped out into tanks which hold tens of thousands of barrels at Shanghai, Tientsin and even at Hankow on the Yangtze Kiang, the latter port being 600 miles in the interior of China.

Here on the Irawadi there are similar tanks, but they belong to the British

and are the property of the Burma Oil company. I can see at least two score or so from where I am writing. Each tank will hold a million gallons of oil, and altogether they contain a supply which could furnish one gallon to every man, woman and child in the United States and leave some to spare.

Burma's Oil Fleet.

The Burma Oil company has its own fleet of tank steamers. These have a capacity of 500,000 gallons each, and are intended for shipping petroleum to other parts of the world. It has also oil barges of a million gallons each for bringing the crude petroleum down the Irawadi from the native oil fields up country. These are situated about 270 miles in the interior, and pipe lines are now being laid from them to Syriam. The pipes are already as far as Rangoon, and within a few months they will be running into the refineries here. At first the pipes were laid on the surface of the ground, but they were affected by the changes of temperature, and are now being buried.

An East Indian Monopoly.

Burma has the third largest oil trust of the world. The Standard comes first, then Russia, and after that Burma. The output of the Burmese company is now about 150,000,000 gallons per annum and it sells for something like \$3,000,000.

This is only one-eighth of the output of the Standard, and the value equals only one-thirtieth that of the United States product. The oil business here, however, as far as modern methods are concerned, is only in its infancy, and the possibilities are enormous. It is just 22 years since the first oil wells were drilled, although the people had been using oil gathered in other ways for a generation before. It was along back in 1887 that the American system of getting oil was introduced, and now the fields are spotted with derricks. Americans have been brought in to superintend the sinking of the wells, and 70 such men are now so employed at \$5 per day.

In the earlier stages of the drilling the oil was found at a depth of 500 feet, but recent wells have gone down several thousand feet, and many of those now producing are one or two thousand feet deep. There are but few flowing wells and the average capacity is far under that of the United States. We have many wells which yield 100 and more barrels daily. The average well in Burma yields about 14 barrels, and many less.

Since the beginning of the drilling the production has steadily increased. In 1890 it was only 4,000,000 gallons. Eight years later it was 20,000,000, and in 1902 it rose to 55,000,000. The following year the output was 20,000,000 more, and in 1908 the oil raised approximated 150,000,000 gallons. Oil is now found on the islands off the coast of this country and new fields are being discovered in the hills of the interior. So far the most of the product comes from two parallel ravines, the wells being sunk along the cliffs on both sides and in the space between. The most of the oil seems to lie below the margins of the ravines.

The World's First Oil Trust.

It is strange to find that the first oil trust of the world was founded in far-away Asia. The petroleum business of Burma has always been a monopoly. It was in existence long before our Pennsylvania oil was discovered, being then in the hands of 24 families who belonged to two villages located in the Yenanyang oil country, from which most of the petroleum still comes. Generations ago these families had taken possession of the oil fields, and had so far as the law permitted, monopolized the business.

I shall not attempt to describe the processes, except to say that enormous quantities are kept hot with oil fires and there is a prodigious amount of smoke to catch the vapor as the oil boils. Refining petroleum is much like distilling whisky. The crude oil is heated to a vapor which flows off into the cold pipes.

As it strikes these this condenses and runs off.

Wax Candles for Buddha.

In the meantime, the residue is carried from boiler to boiler, until all the oil has been won. A part of what is left is turned into wax, and in the end there is a product which is made into a candle superior to that from coal. The wax is used chiefly for candles, which are made here in great quantities to be used in the worship of Buddha. Any one who can burn a candle before the shrine acquires merit, and the bigger the candle the greater the merit. For this reason, the candles are of all sizes, from wax matches to great, round, tall, and as thick as an elephant's leg. Such a candle burns about 10 or 20 rupees. It will burn 15 hours, and if consumed at a shrine will add much to one's chances of reaching Nirvana.

Machinery and Labor.

The machinery of Syriam is up to date. It is nearly all English, although

fixed it that no one outside their own numbers could dig for petroleum or own an oil well. The families were known as Yoya, and their chiefs were called I understand that many of those families could sell only to the other members of the community, so produced the monopoly system by which the oil was sold to him alone, the same families producing it.

Among the Miners.

that the corporation was decidedly close. The Yenanyang had their own rules as to the digging and sale of the oil. These continued in force until a little over half a century ago, when king Mindon, Thibaw's great predecessor, in-lies are still taking out oil as their forefathers did. Some have been bought out by the trust, but others still compete, working the old way. Their oil comes from wells which are seldom more than 250 feet deep. They break the rock by dropping a pointed lump of iron, weighing about 150 pounds, upon it again and again, and then carry the debris out in buckets.

When the oil strata is reached they wait for the well to fill and then raise the petroleum in buckets, which are filled by men lowered in rope slings to the bottom. There is much gas in the wells, and the miners can stay below but a few minutes. In order to make the most of their time, they blindfold their eyes before descending, fearing that the darkness will make them reach the bottom, thus keeping eyes in focus for immediate work. They use hats of palm leaves to protect their heads from the stones and earth which is thrown down from the sides of the shafts. Their product is sold to the trust, and at such rates that they can make but little more than fair wages.

The Burmese Oil company has to pay a royalty to the government, but it is largely protected by the administration, and there is little chance for outside competition. The best of its present oil fields cover only about 100 square miles.

Burma's Oil Refineries.

During my stay at Syriam I have gone through the refineries. The managers claim that they are the largest of the world, saying that they surpass any owned by the Standard Oil company, which does its business in smaller institutions widely scattered throughout the United States.

The works here at Syriam cover 100 acres or more. They are situated on the banks of the Irawadi, about 16 miles from its mouth. The river is full of silt and it has built up a great sand bank just opposite the landing so that ships cannot come close except at high tide. The silt is so great that the little lake, inside the works, used as a water supply, has to be dug out to a depth of six or eight feet every year. I saw hundreds of coolies excavating this now dry lake. They were taking out dirt and looking like men, and carrying it away in baskets on their heads. The deposits of the Irawadi are so rapidly filling the bed of the river that jetties similar to those we have at the mouth of the Mississippi will probably be put in.

I went through the works with the superintendent, a Scotchman named Bishop. I had my camera with me, but he objected to my photographing the refineries, although he allowed me to take snapshots of the laborers and the scenes outside the plant.

I shall not attempt to describe the processes, except to say that enormous quantities are kept hot with oil fires and there is a prodigious amount of smoke to catch the vapor as the oil boils. Refining petroleum is much like distilling whisky. The crude oil is heated to a vapor which flows off into the cold pipes.

As it strikes these this condenses and runs off.

Wax Candles for Buddha.

In the meantime, the residue is carried from boiler to boiler, until all the oil has been won. A part of what is left is turned into wax, and in the end there is a product which is made into a candle superior to that from coal. The wax is used chiefly for candles, which are made here in great quantities to be used in the worship of Buddha. Any one who can burn a candle before the shrine acquires merit, and the bigger the candle the greater the merit. For this reason, the candles are of all sizes, from wax matches to great, round, tall, and as thick as an elephant's leg. Such a candle burns about 10 or 20 rupees. It will burn 15 hours, and if consumed at a shrine will add much to one's chances of reaching Nirvana.

Machinery and Labor.

The machinery of Syriam is up to date. It is nearly all English, although

there are some Yankee inventions employed. The institution has can-making factories, and the oil is run into the cans on the premises.

The labor of the mills is almost altogether East Indian. About 6000 men, women and boys are employed, the children ranging in age from 10 years upward. I saw little Hindus who should have been in school packing candles, carrying heavy loads and doing all sorts of work. They labored with all their might, and their wages were a few cents a day. We rode about through the works on a trolley car pushed by four Hindus, and before leaving took a ride on a big automobile in and out among the great tanks where the oil is stored. There are something like 40 or more of these tanks, each marked 1,000,000 gallons.

This oil trust has other refineries at Dundeew, on the opposite bank of the Irawadi, and it is steadily adding to its works. It makes its own barges and has almost as many departments as the Standard. I understand that the oil prices are rising and that the value of the field has quadrupled in the last year or so. The whole country is now being prospected, with a view to finding new oil territory.

Where Rubies Come From.

Next to coal oil, the biggest monopoly in Burma is in rubies. This country produces the finest of such stones and furnishes the most of the world's supply. The industry is in the hands of the Burmese Ruby Mines company, which is operating in the Mogoke valley, about 90 miles from Mandalay. There is a region there 4000 feet above the sea, covering from 50 to 100 square miles, which has produced more and better rubies than any other place upon earth.

At times it yields as much as a half million dollars' worth of rubies a year, and about 10 years ago a single stone was found weighing 77 carats, which sold for more than \$100,000.

The fine ruby is more valuable than a diamond of the same weight. It is estimated that one the color of plover's blood weighing five carats will sell for 10 times the value of a five carat diamond, and that the price will increase with the size. A ruby which weighed 11 carats was recently sold in England for \$35,000, whereas a diamond of that size would not bring more than \$5000. The largest ruby known is one which came from Tibet. It weighed 2000 carats, but it was not of the first quality. Some of the best stones of this kind are owned by native Indian rajahs, who consider them among the most beautiful of jewels.

The demand for rubies is greatly affected by the times. The panic of 1907 caused a slump in the market. All sorts of precious stones went down and for months the London demand for Burman rubies entirely ceased. The company then curtailed its production by stopping night work, and it cut the wages of the men from 32 to 24 cents a day. In 1908 no dividends were declared. The times are now better and all the mines are again working.

In the Mogoke Mines.

I understand the output of the present year will be large. The monopoly has introduced modern methods. Its pumping machinery is now worked by water power, and the same power generates and stores electricity, so that the mills work day and night. Much of the machinery is similar to that used in the diamond mines of South Africa. The stones are run over pulleys, which separate the heavier gravel from the lighter. In taking out the rubies the sorting is done by foreigners, and the stones are classified by them. The best go to London, which is the chief ruby market, while those of a lower grade are auctioned off to the local dealers about the mines. The latter are great gamblers and will run up the prices if they think a stone may have a valuable center. Among the rubies are found spinels, stones which look much like the true ruby, but which are not. The jewels are tested by a glass through which the ruby shows two different colors if viewed from different directions, whereas the spinel and garnet show but one. The rubies are found in a matrix in the rocks, and also in the clay. Connected with them are often sapphires, blue, yellow and green, as well as garnets and spinels.

Jade for the Chinese.

Next to the ruby, the jade stones of Burma are of great value. They are mined in the northern part of the country and are brought to Bhamo, on the Irawadi, above Mandalay, and are there sold to the Chinese. The Chinese prize jade almost as highly as pearls, rubies or diamonds. They look upon the stone as emblematic of most of the virtues, and use it much as we use the term pure gold. A fine girl is a jade girl, a beautiful hand a jade hand and a jade foot is one which is always on time. Nearly every well-to-do Chinese girl has jade earrings and bracelets, and many have jade hair pins and brooches. In Burma jade is often used for ear

We Treat You 30 Days FREE



Blood Poison can never be cured with mercury or potash. You might as well know this first as last. Medical authorities say so. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms will break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth will begin to loosen and your tissues, hands, brain and vital organs will show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Impediment and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Any medical authority will corroborate these statements. The remarkable vegetable O'Bac Treatment does not drive in the

but drives it out. It positively contains no mineral poisons whatever, so that once cured by the O'Bac Treatment you never run the terrible risk of having your bones soften and your nerves collapse. Your teeth fall out, your kidneys degenerate or your brain weakens. The O'Bac Treatment is a marvel, producing remarkable changes in only 30 days. This is why we offer to any blood poison victim living, no matter how bad a case, a 30-day Treatment FREE.

You want to be cured and cured quick—not poisoned with mercury and potash for years. A 30-day Treatment is yours for the asking. You will open your eyes at what it will do for you in a month. We treat you free for a month. Just write to us and get the treatment free. Then if you are satisfied it is the most remarkable treatment you ever took, you can continue it if you wish. Never in your life will you ever again have such an opportunity for a complete cure, as is given you by the

Great O'Bac Treatment

This is a square deal. You sign nothing, no notes, make us no promises, except to take the treatment.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, proves that the body is completely purified by the O'Bac Treatment, and that mercury and potash do not cure blood poison. Sit down and write to us, giving a full history of your case in detail. We will treat your letter as a sacred confidence. Consultation and advice free. We will send you also the remarkable book, "Driving Out Blood Poisons" free.

THE OBBAC CO.

3345 Rector Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

First National Bank

United States Depository

Capital and Surplus, \$600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

W. W. TURNER, Chairman, JOSHUA RAYNOLDS, President.

James G. McVary, Vice-President. Walter M. Butler, Asst. Cashier.

Jno. M. Reynolds, Vice-President. Francis B. Gallagher, Asst. Cashier.

EDGAR W. KAYSER, Cashier.

Assets - - - - \$4,500,000.00

WE SOLICIT YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

C. R. MOREHEAD, President. GEO. D. FLORY, Cashier.

JOSEPH MAGOFFIN, V. Pres. C. N. BASSETT, Vice Pres.

L. J. GILCHRIST, Asst. Cash.

State National Bank

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1881.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$175,000.

A Legitimate Banking Business Transacted in All its Branches.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR MEXICAN MONEY.

Rio Grande Valley Bank & Trust Co.

W. W. Turner, Pres. F. M. Arnold, Cashier.

S. T. Turner, Vice Pres. W. M. Marchison, Asst. Cash.

W. Cooley, V. P. & Mgr. H. E. Christie, Secy.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$150,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS

CITY NATIONAL BANK

EL PASO, TEXAS

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital, \$150,000.00. Surplus and Profits, \$25,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

U. S. Stewart Frank Powers H. J. Simmons

A. G. Andreas E. Kohlberg B. Blumenthal

J. F. Williams J. H. May

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED

GUARANTY

TRUST & BANKING COMPANY

of EL PASO, TEX.

INDIVIDUALS OR FIRMS

who contemplate coming to El Paso are invited to make this

bank their headquarters in arranging their business matters

and transacting their financial affairs. We open checking ac-

counts both large and small, pay 4% interest on savings, and

rent Safe Deposit Boxes for the safekeeping of valuables for

\$3.00 per year.



ATTENTION! Poultry Raisers!

We have just received a consignment of PURINA POULTRY FEEDS. Call and examine them.

PURINA POULTRY FEEDS

are a mixture of over a dozen varieties of grains and seeds. They contain absolutely no grit which makes weight. They contain absolutely no corn or sorghum. Your chickens will thrive upon this feed—it's no experiment, but a practical feed for practical poultry raisers. Come in and ask for a sample of it.

FOR SALE BY:

O. G. Seeton & Son El Paso

ALFALFA SEED

AND FRESH FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

O. G. SEETON & SON.

THIRD AND CHIHUAHUA STREETS

—DEALERS IN—

HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED

ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN'S PHOTOGRAPHERS' INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES

Fred J. Feldman Co.

308 San Antonio St.

SOUTHWESTERN SALES AGENTS KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. OF N. Y.



Not in Milk Trust

The Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.